ROSEATE MINING VIEWS.

ALLURING PROSPECTS TO DASSLE FORKIGN INVESTORS.

Cattfornia Mines Do Not Look Quite So Promising at Home as They Do in the London Market—An Eastern Tourist Buys a Claim That He Mas Not Sees.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 9.-A company has been incorporated by London operators to purchase the copper mines of Iron Mountain, Shasta county, and the prospectus, issued in London, says the capital is \$6,000,000, of which all but half a million is to be paid in cash or fully paid shares for the purchase of the prop-The directors estimate the net profit at more than 25 per cent, of the entire capital, a rosy view of copper mining that probably ill be accepted more readily in London than tally may be worth \$5,000,000, but it is not unplaced upon mining property offered to foreign investors or listed in London. A case of that is exposed by a paper published at An-The Alabama mine at Angels is a partially developed prospect and not a mine, but it is listed in London for \$600,000. The local paper protests against such overcapitalization and says it prevents investment on a business

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the mining deals in which the figures run into the millions are on paper and do not represent legitimate investments. The reports of sales at big figures lead prospectors to expect high prices for undeveloped claims, and they refuse sell at reasonable prices to men who would make mines of the prospect holes. It is only the occasional "sucker" who buys a prospect hole for more than the value of the ore in eight. The mining man will not do business that way, except in a booming camp, where all

The Randsburg district is a case in point. cannot be bought, but there are hundreds of ten-foot holes that are held at the prices of paying mines, and nobody will buy them if he knows anything of mining. One tourist from the East, who does not know a mine from a gopher hole, but has money to burn, recently paid \$6,000 for a Randsburg claim that he had not seen. He had not even been to the camp, but made the deal and paid the cash here in Los Angeles. Then he bought a thousanddollar prospecting outfit and started for the A seventy-five-dollar outfit would have served his purpose just as well, but the maninery men got hold of him, and "blew him in" for patent forges and all the contraptions He may have a fool's luck and open up a bo-

The Randsburg district has been examined by railroad officials, and the prospects for pernament business are so good that the Santa Fé has surveyed for a branch from Kramer on the Atlantic and Pacific route to Johannesburg, and the Southern Pacific has just started an engineer corps to run a line from Mojave to Randsburg. Johannesburg seems likely to be the principal town of the district, as it has a

good water supply.

There are good prospects near Kramer, thirty miles south of Johannesburg, and C. A. Feer of Colorado has bonded several claims of medium grade ore. The ore is rebellious, and cannot be worked by free milling process.

The Copper King, Fresno, has been sold to an English company. The ore occurs in black oxide, sulphite, and carbonate. The oxide ledge is twenty-eight feet wide, and shows 37 per sent. copper and \$9 in gold. The average value is \$75 The development consists of 450 feet of tunnel and 122 feet of shaft, with short cross-

E. Thompson of Colton has sold a claim sixty miles below Needles to San Francisco men for \$125,000, of which amount \$50,000 was paid down. Los Angeles men just misse buying the claim for less money last spring. Thompson invested \$25,000 in the San Juan Capistrano ranch last week, and gave \$1,000 to a man who befriended him when he was a poor prospector. The new owners of his mine are putting up a stamp mill to work the ore, which runs nearly \$100 in gold.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, Jan. 12.-A new mining camp on the south fork of the Stillwater, near Kalispel, has made much progress during the past eason. It was four or five years ago that some trappers brought word to Columbia Falls that they had seen quantities of quartz float scattered over the country, in the vicinity of the three forks of the South Stillwater. Several parties went out there and staked a few claims. but then abandoned it all. One of these claims was sold to M. J. Sullivan, a Columbia Falls lawyer, for \$10 in the spring of 1894. Mr. Sullivan decided to find out whether his claim was worth anything. He sunk a fortyfoot shaft on one of the ledges, and various assays running from nothing up to \$42 per ton resulted. Mr. Sullivan became discouraged and gave it up.

Last June Mr. Sullivan decided to try his luck once more on the south fork properties. and took William Doyle as partner. Mr. Doyle is an old prospector, and soon reached the con-clusion that the place had the ear-marks of a good mining camp. Work was prosecuted in carnest, and in the latter part of June some float was found carrying gray copper in large quantities, and later he uncovered the ledge of mine which he has named the West Virginia, after his native State. This was the beginning of the camp which has been estab-

It is twenty-five miles in direct line northeast of Kalistiel. The West Virginia is on a forty-inch ledge, carrying about 12 to 14 nches of solid ore that assays from \$300 a ton up. The values are in gold, silver, and copper, mostly in gray copper and free gold, with a considerable showing of brown and red oxides, and some pyrites of both Iron and copper, together with bromides of silver and copper. There are now about thirty claims which are the Lawyer, Idlewild, Genevieve, Yellow Chief, and Minnie. The country rock is a sort of gray porphyry, locally called bird'seye porphyry, from being speckled all through with brown iron stains. The ledges occur about every 100 feet. All of them cut the formation, and all run nearly parallel with

formation, and all run nearly parallel with each other at an angle of about 10° south of west and north of cast.

A new mining enterprise in the Gallatin Valley is the opening up of a ven of onyx by Charles Logan four miles north of Manhattan.

A lew beautiful slabs of the onyx, one and one-quarter inches thick and a foot square, have been cut. The colors are bright and clear, almost transparent, and the markings are odd and beautiful. It is vein upon the surface is 100 feet wide and extends for three eighths of a mile along the bluffs north of Manhattan.

The invincible Gold Mining Company has been incorporated by Butte men with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Big Seven mine near Neihart is giving great promise. Last week a sample was taken which gave returns of 1,000 ounces in silver and two ounces in gold.

Col. G. W. Swett, a resident of Havre, has secured an option on the Cornucopils gold mine near that place and will open it up for shipment of ore.

ment of ore News from Great Falls is that the silver smelter in that city will resume operations about Jan, 20. COLORATO,

DENVER, Jan. 13.—Colorado stavis off the new year with two new mining camp excitements. The prospectors are flocking into Puma City, on the edge of South Park, especially from the Cripple Creek district, while the idle men of Denver are making visits to Dakan zamp, west of Lastie Rock and on the eastern slope of the Front Range.

For two years prospectors have been bunting through the hills along Tarryall Creek, in central eastern Park county. Now a Post Office has been established called Tarryall, a town of eixty houses has sprung up, 500 mea are on the falls, and a stage line is operating between the camp and Lake George station on the Colorado Midland Raliroad. The formation is granite cut with scilet dykes. There seem to be two mineral formations, one of lead and silver, and the other of gold quartz. August Deitlaf, who located the Yankee Girlon Red Mountain, in the San Juan, has located the best improved claim in Puma City camp, called the Boomer, which is developed by a shaft down sixty feet and a snort drift. The dyke is of great width, and the mineralized formation is over two feet wide. Assays range un to 317 ounces silver and 30 per cent, lead. One galena boulder weighing 1,500 pounds was

cent a share, and will issue regular dividends monthly hereafter. Sampling works report a steady increase of ore offered on the public market.

A rich strike is reported at the Bullion mine near Alma. It is an old property, which has been idle for fifteen years. Recently the Ohio owner of the property opened the mine and he had driven a level but a few feet when, he broke into an ore chute, four to five feet wide, the par streak two feet wide, which runs 4.000 ounces silver to the ton, and some gold. The Hehn's Feak district will have a cyanite plant. The machinery is now being transported overland to the camp.

For its are, amount of development done, and area, the mining camp of Carson, along the Continental divide, twelve miles south of Lake City, cannot be equalled anywhere in the entire Rocky Mountain region for richness af its ore bodies. At the present time the camp has, seven regular shippers, with an extent of ore reserve blocked out sufficient to warrant these properties to be classed as permanent mines. The cost of sluting shafts and driving tunnels is very light, and no great depth is necessary to open our her known veins.

UTAH.

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UTAN.

SALT LARE CITY, Jan. 12.—Henry S. Mackay. Robert B. Blodgett, and H. D. Hodges, Jr., of Boston, own the controlling interest in the La Cigale group of mines on the West Dib, and are now here tolexamine the properties and decide mon the character and location of a proposed dyanide plant. They paid C. H. Scheu \$35,000 for their interest.

On the 700-fost level of the Grand Central near Mammoth. Thate district, a rich strike of gold ore was made night before last.

The December output of Silver Reef, Washington county, was only 5,000 cunces in silver. This is the famous silver camp that at one time had four stamp mills, more than a dozen fine hoisting plants, and fully 5,000 lababitants. The low price of silver has curtalled operations to such an extent, however, that only a few chloriders are now at work, and only one five-stamp mill is in overation.

Mr. Charles Butters and other mining en gineers have secured an option on the properties of the Mercur Company in behalf of foreign interests at a price which is said to be \$1,500,000,000, and they will treat the low grade gold ores by a new process which is said to be \$1,500,000,000, and they will treat the low grade gold ores by a new process which is said to promise excellent results.

Encotraging reports are being received from the New State Line district in Iron county, near the Newada line. Preparations are being made for the erection of three milling plants. The Creole, Ophir, and Burro are shipping very high grade silver-gold ore to the smelters. The orea of the district are free milling, and carr, from 150 to 3,000 cunces in silver and \$10 to \$150 gold.

IDAHO.

IDANO. CITY, Idaho, Jan. 11.—Men owning placer claims along Boisé River are preparing to begin piping. If the present weather continues there will soon be abundance of water.

Lass fall a company of Portland, Or., men took hold of a free gold mine at Florence in Idaho county. With only a few men employed, it has since turned out \$31,000.

The Custer thirty-stamp mill has resumed crushing Lucky Boy ore. It is believed the mill can be kept running for many months to come.

mill can be kept running for many come.

F. A. Fenn, who has returned from Hanid River, says that the chances for a gold-producing camp are bright. At one place tare is quartz, ledge 800 feet wide in places, and much of the ore shows free gold. The average assays of the ore are \$7.50 per ton.

Col. V. H. Dewey has started up his new twenty-stamp mill at Florida Mountain, Owyhee county.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Jan. 11.—Since smelter charges have been advanced by the Colorado smelters there has been less ore shipped to Colorado for treatment. Ores which were being shipped on a very small margin can no longer be handled, and the mining of such ores will have to be suspended unless additional facilities are furnished for smelting ores in the territory. The reduction works here, and the smelter at Magdalena, near Socorro, are the only smelters of considerable capacity in the southern part of the territory. The combined capacity of these two plants is about 200 tons of ore a day. The Magdalena smelter is running on ore from the Graphic mine, where there is a sufficient supply out and in sight to keep the smelter going for five years.

The capacity of the smelter here has been doubled since it started up last summer, and now that it will no longer pay to ship low grade ore to Colorado smelting tonins, it is likely that the capacity of this smelter will have to re still farther increased.

There is a project on foot to build a big sm. ter on the line of the Atchison, near Cerrillos, in order to get the benefit of cheap fuel. This smelter would be convenient to the Cochiti and Golden districts where large quanti-NEW MEXICO.

rillos, in order to get the benefit of cheap fuel. This smelter would be convenient to the Cochiti and Golden districts where large quantities of smelting ore can be secured.

This year the facilities for reducing ore in the northern part of the Territory will be very materially increased. There is but one smelter in operation in the northern part of the Territory, and that is at Red River City. This is in a rich mineral section which bids fair to become one of the most important gold producing districts of the Southwest.

ARIZONA

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TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 10.—The United Verdo Company at Jerome produces about 80,000 pounds of copper daily.

Rocert Cartinel and partner continue development work on their Paragon mine, near Prescott. They have the shaft down fifty feet, and it shows rich ore all the way.

There are at present 380 stamps in Yvapal county, and 245 in Pinal county. At Harqua Hala, Messra. Calloway & Warer are taking out considerable ore from the Bonanza and keeping the forty-stamp mill steadily working. The Commonwealth Mining Company at Pearce. Cochise county. employs sixty men, and ship to the Pueble sineleters three to four carloads of ore per day. The rock is rich in gold and silver, yielding \$100 per ton.

Thirty miles east of Yuma is the La Fortuna mine. C. D. Lane owner. The mill hast wanty stamps. The vein was twelve feet wide on the surface, but widened out to eighteen feet. The ore is taken to the mill without assorting and pays \$40 per ton. The mill statted on Sept. 1, producing \$14,000. October \$82,000. Novemoer \$94,300. This property employsixty men, whose wages do not exceed \$3 per day per man. The gold ore sampled for Paul Magnire out of the Lookout mine averaged 10 ounces gold.

The Vulture mines; are being floated in England for \$1,800,000, says a prospectus which is being out of the shaft to said to have horned \$150 in gold. Rich shipments are being taken from the bottom of the shaft to said to have horned \$150 in gold. Rich shipments are being taken from the Black Copper is down 175 feet. The shaft on the Black Copper is down 175 feet. The shaft on the Black Copper from the width of the vein, which is at least twenty feet, the ore being of good average quality. The Jewell is four miles west of the Black Copper. The tunnel in the Jowell has been driven 200 feet. The show miles is of the Black Copper. The tunnel in the Jowell has been driven 200 feet. The show his is a complex to the black Copper. The tunnel in the Jowell is down 17

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—A mine so rich in metals as to be almost unprofitable to work is one of the wonders of Teansway district, in Kittinss county. It is a copper mine, owned by the Johnson brothers of Cle-klum, and the ore body, which is about three feet wide, is a solid ledge of native copper, so tenacious as to resist pick, drill, and giant powder, rendering the process of mining it slow and uncertain. The ore, with proper machinery for cutting it out, could be mined and marketed at a net profit of five cents a pound. In the Denny group, Cascade Range, north of the Northern Pacific, developments and shipments continued up to Dec. 1. The ore goes from \$50 to \$60 gold and from \$50 to \$75 silver to the ton, and is transported by pack train five miles to the railroad. These mines have paid their way from the grass roots. The Trout Creek mines, a group of about forty copper claims, are again under bond, the price being \$180,000. The district is on the Cascade copper belt, extending from the Columbia to the Frazer. WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—seventy miles northwest of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Lilico-ette country, two prospectors have made a discovery of copper in solution, in the shape of a mountain stream flowing at the rate of about 10,000,gailons in twenty-four hours, and having its source near a copper ledge eighty feet wide. Two tons of this water yields 3914 pounds, of metallic copper, carrying a small percentage of gold.

On Loughborough Inlet, 220 miles from Victoria, the largest copper ledge known in the world was discovered in November by Victoria prospectors. Eight locations were made over two miles in length, the width of the ledge from wall to wall ocing 1,500 iest. The sur-BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Fitzsimmons copper mines on Jarvis Inlet, which have been under bond to Vancouver
men, were sold on the 7th, the consideration
being \$80,000.

The spring-like weather since the latter part
of November has denuded the mountains of
snow and enabled miners and grospoeters to
prosecute their work to great advantage.

The sale of the War Eagle mine to a Montreal syndicate for \$850,000, and the payment
of the monthly dividend of \$25,000 by its
neighbor. Le. Rol. have been the events in
Rossland.

The War Eagle has paid dividends amounting to \$175,000 within a year, and is reported
in ascellant condition.

The Dardanelies group of five claims, in a
basin by the same name, in Clocan district, is
now opened by a shaft at a depth of 230 feet
and several drifts aggregating about 1,000
feet. Nearly 500 tons of ore have been mined
and marketed, siving smelter returne of 265
ounces of silver and 60 per cent, lead. The
average ore of the mine runs 75 ounces, and
about 40 per cent, lead.

The entire output of gold, silver, copper, and
lead of the province during the past year, excess of the production of last year. From present indications, Trail Creek and the Kootenais
alone will produce over \$6,000,000 during the
coming year, while Boundary, Tale, Carlboo,
the Straite county, and the West Coast, will
be able to swell the total to over \$7,000,000.

ALASKA.

BOUTH DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 14.—The estimates of the mineral output for the Black Hills for 1896 are \$85.500.000. Of this gold amounted to \$8,240.000, and silver and copper furnished the remainder. The estimates for this year are \$12,000,000.

In the Flora group, Ragged Top, several hundred pounds of ore have been taken out and sacked, valued at \$2,400 to the ton. The find was made at a depth of fifty-dive feet, and in the same character of lime rock as all the Ragged Top ores. The Ragged Top Gold Mining Company has received smelter returns from its first shipment, amounting to \$71 to the ton.

THREE CHEERS FOR PUSSY CAT. Persy Wasn't Looking for Fight, Wasn't Bodging Any Bog, Etther.

White Wings, one of Commissioner Waring's angels. White Wings removes the ashes and rubbish in Nassau and Beekman streets, and he that is, this black and white dog-accompanies him-that is, White Wings, the ash-man-on his (or their) trips. He-the black and white dog, that is was with him-that is, White Wings-on Saturday night when White Wings believed that Black-and-White could lek anything that stood on four feet. Cats, White Wings thought, were just meat for Black-and-White. So it was that when a long, low, rakish-looking black cat loomed up on the Beekman street horiton, White Wings said to Black-and White "Lay low, Towser," or words to that effect. Black-and-White growled and stowed his self away underneath the ash cart. The black watched her until she was less than twenty feet From underneath the wagon there came a black three leaps brought it to the long, low, rakishooking black cat, which was long, low, and rakish-looking no longer, but rather like an arch of one of the Brooklyn Bridge towers. rakish-looking no longer, but rather like an arch of one of the Brooklyn Bridge towers. Black-and-White yelped, the cat yowled, and in a good deal less time than it takes to tell it the two were mixed, while White Wings stood inside his cart holding to a wheel with one hand and his side with the other and roaring with laughter holding to a wheel with one hand and his side with the other and roaring with laughter hisck-and-White yelped, the cat yowled, and all that could be seen was a bundle of fur rolling and tossing about the street. The yelping and yowling woke the neighborhood. Round and round the bail of fur rolled, now on the pavement and now in the roadway. Suddenly it shot down an area. Then from below there came confused noises. They were confused for just about one minute. At the end of that time they were distinct, and they were all yelps. There was no question but that the voice was the voice of Black-and-White. White Wings stopped laughing. He listened, He had been istening some ten seconds when a black and white streak, with its tail between its legs, leaped from the area, with loud shrieks. Rehind it came a long, low, rakish black cat, with all sail set on the mizzen. "Sacré!" snorted White Wings, and he hurled his shovel at the black and white streak, but missed it. Down the street went Black-and-White. The long, low, rakish black cat was three paces behind. They were in that position when they disappeared blocks away down the hill toward Wall

street, and the crowd gave three cheers for pussy, who so evidently had borrowed counsel of that old rat Polonius: hat old rat Polonius:

Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.

seared blocks away down the hill toward Wall

HELD UP IN CORTLANDT STREET. A Jersey City Man Knocked Bown and His Watch Stolen - Footpad Arrested.

While John Tolte, 55 years old, who lives or Sea View avenue, Jersey City, was walking through Cortlandt street on his way to the ferry at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a poorly iressed man stepped up to him and demanded money.

"I have nothing to give you," said Tolte. "Well, I've get something to give you," said the poorly dressed man as he punched Tolte in he eye.

As Tolte fell the poorly dressed man jumped on him, and, clutching his throat with one and, stole his watch with the other. Tolto tried to call for help, but he couldn't as much as make a squeak. William Meers of 43 Eleventh street, who was passing, shouted for him, lowever, and Policeman Keogh, who is on duty

however, and Policeman Keogh, who is on duty at the ferry house, came up on a run. The thief saw him coming and ran through Washington street to Liberty street, then down to West street, where he dodged in and out among the trucks, wagons, and stands there. He kent away from Reogh for six blocks, but was flually arrested.

Meers, who had followed, was so anxious to tell the policeman just how the robbery took place that Keogh was impressed and locked him up all night in the station hones as a witness. The thief gave his name as James Madden and said he lived at 038 Greenwich street. Later in the morning he was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court and held for trial. The stolen watch was found on him. Tolit was in court, his eye blackened and badly swollen. He declared that he would prosecute Madden, and as Meers gave his solemn word of honor to appear as a witness he was released.

STARTED OUT TO KILL INDIANS. The Stories of Two Cold and Hungry Little Brooklyn Boys.

Policeman Edelman of the Hamburg avenue tation, Williamsburgh, early yesterday morning found two boys crying on the stoop of a house at Willoughby and Myrtle avenues. He spoke to them and they told him they were lost. Edelman took both to the station, where they described themselves as John Joyce, 13 years old, of 1359 De Kalb avenue, and Anton Janecke, 12 years old. of 186 Trautman street. When the boys were closely questioned Janecke said that he and Joyce left their homes on Saturlay morning and intended going West.

"Joyce," Janecke added, "told me to leave my home. He said that we could go out West and have lots of fun shooting Indians. He told me that he knew the conductors of some trains and that we wouldn't have to do much walking. All the money we had was 9 cents and that didn't last very long, for after we got to the

didn't last very long, for after we got to the bridge we felt hungry and bought cookies. We hung around the bridge until we got cold and then I told Joyce I didn't think I'd go West, lie called me a fool, but I made up my mind not to go yet, and transced around the street with Joyce until the policeman found us. I was afraid to go home."

Joyce denied that he induced his companion to leave home. A policeman was sent to the homes of both boys. Janecke's father went to heave hundred the station house and took him home. The father of Joyce refused to have anything to do with his son. He said he was incorrigible. A charge of vagrancy was made against the boy, and when he was arraigned in the fawen Street Police Court yesterday the elder Joyce told Justice Lismon that the boy was very bad. The boy was committed to the care of the Children's Society.

INDIA'S FAMINE PROBLEM. COMMANDER ROOTH-TUCKER TELLS

Canson of the Personal Mineration of Mill.

ions-Charity of the Natives-A Plan for Utilising Waste Lands and Boing Away with the Extertion of the Money Leaders. Few persons in this country are better inthan Frederick Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army. Commander Booth-Tucker was born in India and has spent most of his life there. He has studied the people not only from an official viewpoint, but also from that of the native. He has looked at the situation through English eyes, through East Indian eyes, and through American eyes, so able to do this because if there ever was a cosmander is one. During the French revolution one of his great-uncles, the Count de Lautour, was guillotined, and his maternal grand-father left France and settled in India. The family established one of the now oldest bank-ing houses in India. His paternal ancestors were English. Some of them took a hand on the American side in the war of independence, fought in the early battles of the Revolution. and afterward went to Bermuda, and came very near being shot by the British for their services to America. One of Commander Booth-Tucker's earliest childhood recollections is of the mutiny in India. It was the cry of an older sister, waking him up one morning with "Get up, Freddy! The mutineers are com-ing." He and the other children were smugarouse the suspicions of the natives, and hurried off to a steamer, which bore the family to a place of safety. Soon after this he was taken o England to be sducated. After being graduated from college he passed the East Indian civil service examination, received his commission, and returned to India, As a Government official he lost no opportunity to study the natives and do missionary work among them. Finally a copy of the War Cry fully he asked for a leave of absence. He went to London, and, after making a study of Salvation Army principles and work, threw up his East Indian commission and joined the Army. That was sixteen years ago. Since then he has been the commissioner for the Army in India most of the time, and he came directly from there to this country at the time of the split in the Army last year. While in India Commander Booth-Tucker

made two tours through the country with Gen. Booth to look into the condition of the He was black and white. He was attached to poorer classes, with a view to working out Army. The last tour was made the year before he came here, and the first four years previous. Couple these two tours with his experiences, the years spent in Army work among no wonder that the Commander speaks with a "Famine? Have I seen it in India?" he said

n response to a question. "There are districts, and those some of the fairest, where hunger is never absent, where cholera averages three hundred thousand deaths in an ordinary year. Starvation claims at least one million. amounts to 41 a thousand. That is the average. The local death rate ranges from 20 to 80 a thousand. The death rate of the city of New York is about 24 a thousand, that of the State being less than 20 a thousand. death rate of the entire United States verages only 12 a thousand. In other words. without the pressure of any special famine inder ordinary circumstances, 12,000,000 people die yearly. It is certain that at least 1,000,000 of there die of starvation and its at-

tendant diseases.
"Sir William Hunter, the historian of India, and the greatest living authority on Indian statistics, calculates that from thirty to forty million people 'scarcely ever lose the sensation of hunger-in fact, do not know the feeling of a full stomach, except in the mango season.' Even this exception, existing only over a few weeks in each year, needs qualificaed, and, barring the extra watchmen engaged, the hungry multitude goes hungry still. This preliminary want preceding acknowledged

"The population of India is almost entirely agricultural, that is, about 275 out of its 300 millions live in villages or country towns, and are dependent upon the land for their support. It is in these villages that the chronic

agricultural, that is, about 275 out of its 300 millionslive in willages or country towns, and are dependent upon the land for their support. It is in these villages that the chronic want exists, and that the pressure of famine is most keenly felt. In the towns wares are higher, employment is more easily obtained, and the charity of rich natives obviates any serious amount of suffering. Hence, also, the existence and extent of the chronic suffering come to be doubted, as it is udged largely from the comparatively flourishing condition of the cities.

"The East Indians, no matter how poor, are a neat polite, gracious, hospitable people. They address all Government officials as 'mabap' imother and father) or 'kharibbarwar' (protector of the poor), and so wicked do they think it to turn a beggar away empty-handed that they will give their last grain of rice and be compelled to paw their eating or cooking vessels to get more. I shall never forget one experience in some villages. The country was a veritable Paradite. To the ordinary European and official eye there was no sign of want. Indeed, the harvest had been abundant, the soil was prolific, and everything appeared to be flourishing. But I was not there as an official. It was as a Salvationist, drussed in the native costume, with bare feet and begging bowl, that I had gone from hut to hut collecting my midday meal of cooked rice and vegetable curries. On returning to the thatched hovel which was the home of the village Salvationist who was my host, he remarked that at one of the houses visited by me the last handful of rice they possessed. In the supplied into my begging both to could hardly personal the growth of the cause of the fearful mortality. A trade union system two of the chappen to be your house that had been broken into. I discovered the hard was a manuter of course, provided that it did not happen to be your house that had been who had been without food for five dars. Driven to despress a home with an infant at her bosom, he had broken into a neighbo

into money for themselves, exporting much of it.

"The Salvation Army has a great plan of dealing with the root of this trobie. To besin with, in different parts of India there are vast tracts of fertile land lying idle. In British India alone the Government returns show 145,000 square miles, while there is as much again to be found in the various native States. These lands are amply capable of maintaining in comparative comfort the whole of the starving population of the empire, and of meeting the natural increase for years to come, if the neople who need it could only be placed upon it under conditions that would enable them at once to work it and partake of the results of their labor. The Government is paternal, and administers honest justice, and its laws are smong the most perfect of human laws, but the dimoulty here is that the starving masses are low-caste people. Suppose one of these low-caste villagers applies to the Government for a tract of waste land. He has to do so through native officers who are landowners, and he soon finds that if any more is heard of

bis wanting to be a landowner he will suffer for it. However much the Governments possessing this waste land may desire to have the poor people enjoy its benefits, and however anxious the poor people may be to avail themselves of the opportunity, it is almost universally admitted that the co-operation of some outside organization is necessary to effect the desired result. Now, this is our plan. We go to the Fovernment and ask for, say 1,000 acres of this waste land as near to the villages as possible. Then we go to the landowners of a village and say: We have this land; your people are starving; let us have fifty families. The landowner answers; What, you want fifty of my families? Never You can't have them.' Very well, then, the Salvationist answers, we will take a whole caste. They will follow us. Ged bless you. Then the landowner runs after the Salvationist and says: 'Please don't do that. You'll break up my village. Fill let you have the fifty families.' Soon enough people are transferred to our village settlement to fill it, and the immediate result is that not only they, but the people in the villages also have more labor and consequently more food.

"Again, near every model village in India are considerable tracts of waste land reserved for stazing purposes. Now when we sak a land owner for fifty families we also ask him for, say, twenty acres of this land. But I need it for my cattle, he answers. Oh, give it to us, resites the Salvationist, and we will raise snough fodder on it, which we will give to you, to keep your cattle from starving in time of families. Have you at tank on it? 'No,' replies the land owner, with a shrug. 'Don't talk about it. We've been applying to the Government for one for three years, and it will probably be longer than that before we get it.' Ah, that's because you can't deal directly with the Government as we can, Give us the twenty acres we want and we'll have a 'ank put on your place.' This gets the desired land every time.

"This land will be divided into small piots

recity with the Government as we can, Give us the twenty acres we want and we'll have a rank put on your place. This gets the desired land every time.

"This land will be divided into small plots and allotted to the most needy families in the place. It is believed that the produce of such allotment, added to the earnings of the counier, would supply him with reasonable subsistence. While the land so obtained would be under the direct management of the Salvation Army so long as it was used for the purposes for which it was acquired, it would lapse to the village authorities from whom it was obtained in case of its ceasing to be used by the poor people to whom it had been allotted.

"Freedom of contract is the curse of India. The money lender is king of the situation. Nothing is much better known by the friends of India, por much more to 'amented than the bondage in which the usurer holds the bulk of the peasant boundation. The ordinary rate of interest charged in the villages is from one-fourth to one-third of the amount advanced, in other words. From 25 to 33 per cent. But it is common for the money lender, with clients who are so ignorant, and whose exigencies are so ursent, to charge 50, 75, and even 100 per cent. Now we propose to wine out this set il by means of the village bank or Village Brotherhood, known as the Raffeisen system in Germany and the Wolemborg in Italy. We have embraced their idea and adapted it to the particular conditions of India and the peculiar habits of her poor people. I say poor, because it is only intended for those without credit, without property on which they could obtain an advance of money, however trifling, except by being plendered in the merciless manner that prevails. The success of the plan in Germany and Italy would seem incredithe if it were not testified to by the most trustworthy witnesses and proved by statistic, the money lender in many districts having become all but extinct. Some idea of the extent of its operations and the value of its benefits may be gathered fr tent of its operations and the value of its beneats may be gathered from the simple fact that in a few years the turnover in Germany has been £450,000,000, with only forly defaulters. By this system we will be able to revolutionize the country and rescue the poor from the claws of the usurers without special legislation. It is admirably suited to the needs of all gricultural people in every country.

"It seems to me that the distress in India "It seems to me that the disiress in India should abbeal particularly to American people. American missionary societies own millions of dollars' worth of property there, and have under absolute rule at least one hundred thousand British subjects. The government is most appreciative and grateful for the work done by American missionaries, for some of the very best missionaries there come from this country, and it has subsidized them to the extent of \$100,000 for educational and medical work."

Did Mrs. Melville Pick It Up! She Says She Didn't, and Is Let Go.

By an application of worldly wisdom not to be found in any law book Magistrate Flammer decided yesterday a somewhat puzzling case which came up in Jefferson Market Court. Mrs. Mary Clark of 207 East Tenth street accused Mrs. Annie Melville, a hairdresser of her while the two women were shopping to

gether in one of the Clark dropped a \$5 bill. A moment sate:

Melville pieced up from the floor her own handkerchief which she had dropped. There was in
her hand also shill. Mrs. Clark promptly accused her of having pieced up her bill.

What was pour bill. "asked dra. Melville.
A \$5 bill." replied Mrs. Clark was promptly accused her of having pieced up her bill.

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What was pour bill. "asked dra. Melville.
A \$5 bill." replied Mrs. Clark was present data
is "Well, there is the bill have in my hand."

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cept \$5 from Melville.

Yos, I'm perfectly willing to do that," said she.

"All right, I'll give you the \$5 rather than have a lot of trouble," said Melville.

You will do nothing of the kind, "cried his wife. "I didn't take her \$5, and I'll stand trial before I'll give her \$5, or let you give it to her."

That settled the matter for the time, but upon the stand Mrs. Clark told Magistrate Flammer that the Melvilles had offered her \$5 to withdraw the charge.

"Will you give her the \$5?" the Magistrate asked Mrs. Melville.

"If you order me to," she replied. "I won't unless you do."

"I can't order you to," replied the Magistrate: "but don't you think it would be better for you to give \$5 than to have a lot of trouble?"

"Your Honor," said Mrs. Melville. "I am an honest woman. I can bring witnesses to my honesty. I didn't take this woman's money, and I shail not give her \$5 to save myself trouble. I would rather stand trial."

"Madam, you are discharged," said the Magistrate.

FLATBUSH'S ANCIENT CHURCH. The Reformed Dutch Society's Present Edifice a Century Old.

Yesterday was the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Reformed Dutch Church in Flatbush avenue and Church lane in Flatbush. but the formal celebration of the event will not take place until to-morrow night. The only in the introduction of a more claborate musical programme. That the occasion, however, was regarded as of special interest was shown in the large attendance, many former members of the old church coming from a considerable dis-tance to participate in the services. In his tance to participate in the services. In his sermon the Rev. Cornelius L. Weiles, the pastor, briefly referred to the historical event.

The Reformed Dutch Church Society of Flatbush has the distinction of being the most venerable religious body on Long Island. It was organized just 242 years ago under the name of "Medwout." The name of Gov. Stuyvesant figures among the original subscribers to the building fund. In 1698 the first edifice was enlarged, and the new building was used as a hospital for the patriot soldiers who were wounded in the battle of Long Island. In 1793 the church was forn down and the present one erected. Some additions and changes have been made during the past century, but the solid foundations remain. The society is one of the richest religious organizatione in the United States, still owning most of the wide acres of land with which it was originally endowed, and much of which is now of great value for building purposes. Until the beginning of the present century it was the custom to bury all the pastors and all the members of the congregation, who could afford to pay for the privilere, under the church.

At the celebration, to-morrow night addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. A. DeWitt Mason, President of the Classis; the Rev. E. B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Church of this city; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, and others. There will also be a reception in the old parsonage.

Petty Charge Against Police Captala

The Long Island City Police Commissioners preferred charges against Police Captain Anthony S. Woods about a year ago and suspended him from duty. The trial dragged through several months, and though all the evidence several months, and though all the evidence was submitted over two months ago no decision has been rendered by the Commissioners. The Captain was charged with neglect of duty. On Saturday a new set of charges was served on him. Philip J. Coffey, Mayor Gleason's private secretary, accuses Capt. Woods of using or trolley cars a pass issued to members of the police force. In the mean time the Captain is drawing full pay and a Sergeant is detailed to do his work.

Children Cry for

DRUNKSHNESS IN AROOMLYN.

Dr. Funk Thinks It Mas Increased Rathe The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, at the meeting of the Hall vesterday, undertook to reply to the presentment of the Kings County Grand Jury. which refused to take cognizance of his charges against the District Attorney and police officials of Brooklyn for alleged non-enfercement of the Raines law. He repeated the charges he made

a few weeks ago, and then said: "The Grand Jury invites any citizen who has any complaint to make of any violation of law to make it to the District Attorney, and it complains because the officers of our learne did not make more personal complaints. And yet it tells us that there are 3,700 complaints unacted upon in the office of the District Attorney. Just how many complaints does the Grand Jury wish to have before it begins to investigate?

The investigation before the Grand Jury was simply, we regret to say, a farce, for the attorney against itself. It was at once the prosecutor and defendant; it tried the case for the people against itself, examined the witnesses, and interpreted the law and explained the evidence to the jury which had been offered against itself and the Police Department.

fered against itself and the Police Department. We asked for outside counsel; this was denied us. Surely, in a case which affects the District Attorney outside counsel should be provided, otherwise a miscarriage of justice is a certainty, no matter how intelligent may be the Grand Jury. The following is an example of the misinformation furnished:

"The Grand Jury was led to believe that crime had been reduced 25 per cent. this year ever last under the present District Attorney. By taking several montas, which included the first three months under the Raines law, when this law was reasonably well enforced, this faise appearance is given to the facts. But the pelice records show the following to be the actual facts:

Arrests for all causes. September, October, and

6,564 Decrease. Rate of decrease, 1-14 of 1 per cent.

"Nor does the decrease of crime for the entire year justify any so great claim for credit as the Grands dury was wrongly made to believe. The police records show: Arrests for all causes during 1898, equal Afrests for all causes during 1898, equal Decrease. Rate of decrease, a fraction over five per cent.

Rate of decrease, a fraction ever five per cent.

"Of this decrease 1,808 was during the single month of June. Striking June from the calendar theidecrease for the remaining eleven months is 480, or a slight fraction more than 1 per cent. It must also be borne in mind here that it is a common remark among the temperance workers that the police during 1806 are not nearly so ready to arrest drunken men on the streets as in former years, and it is believed generally among these workers that there has been no decrease of drunkenness in the city but an actual increase."

erease."

He ended by saying that he would continue his efforts to bring the officials of Brooklyn and New York to a realization of their negligence.

Arrested Again for Hobbery.

James Defino is a very tough Italian boy, 12 at 8 Jones street, has been in hot water constantly. The trusney agents and the Gerry Society agents have arrested him a dozen times and twice he has been committed to institutions, but in one way or another has managed to get free again after each little escapade. About four months ago the boy held up another boy on Moft street and informed him that

he'd break his face if he didn't give up a cent. The other boy didn't have the cent, so James caused a nose to bleed and an eye to swell when policeman came along and arrested him. The other boy fled for his life, and, as James's parents expressed indifference regarding his fate, a charge of vagrancy was made against him, and he was given in charge of a Gerry

aid:
"I sin't got nuttin' to say except that I got pinched, and the rapper showed up on the. I want it anderstood, though, that when I do me bit this time I'm goin' terreform."

James's "bit" will not be up for many years, as the Gerry society means to hold on to him this time.

BROOKLYN BIGHWAYMAN NABBED. Caught Under a Mattress After Stealig

As Mrs. Adeline Gillen was entering her house, 586 Baltic street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock Saturday night, a young man ran up to her and grabbing her pocketbook, which was in her hand, jumped over the iron fence, and disappeared in the cellar of the adjoining house. She peared in the cellar of the adjoining house. She was confused for a moment, but as seen as she resilized what had happened gave the alarm, and one of her neighbors entered the cellar and found the thief hiding under an old mattress. He was searched and the pocketbook, which contained \$2, was found in his pocket. This was returned to Mrs. Gillen and the man was turned over the police. At the Sight avenue station he said he was Lewis Murray, 23 years old, of 617 Union street. He will be arraigned before Justice Tighe this morning.

Court Calendars This Bay.

Court Calendars This Day,

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess until Tuestay, Jah. 19. at 1 P. M.

Engreune Court—Special Term—Part I.—Motion calendar calles at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex-parte matter, Part III.—Clear. Motions. Demuurers—Nos. 36:10. 30:10. at M. Part III.—Ex-parte matter, Part III.—Clear. Motions. Demuurers—Nos. 36:07, 36:08, 36:07, 36:08, 36:07, 36:08, 36:07, 36:08, 36:07, 36:08, 36:07, 36:08, 36:07, 36:08, 36:07, 36:08, 36:09, 37:08, 40:08,

months, and though all the evidence menths, and though all the evidence mitted over two months ago no decision rendered by the Commissioners. The was charged with neglect of duty. On ranew set of charges was served on all the commissioners of the commissioners

CONVICT-RAISED COTTON

UCCESS OF A NEW ENTERPRISE IN TWO SOUTHERN STATES

Results of the Experiment in Misstasippt and South Carolina of Using Convict Labor on Cotton Plantations Other Cots ton States Likely to Adopt the NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 .- Just as New has abandoned the working of the convict Southern States have put their prison work at raising cotton in such numbers threaten to affect seriously the output of cif not to cause many complications. To periment made during the last two year using convicts in farm work has been some success financially and otherwise that it is dicted that all the cotton States will some it as the only solution of the vexed on oblem. As it is the State of Misalthough it has been working its conv. growing cotton only two years, has become largest raiser of cotton in the world, with a Carolina a good second. When the other s join them in this business a very consideral

will be convict raised. The problem of what to do with the or mina has worried the South for many years. 1 been a more difficult problem here than North, because most of the convicts are: unfit for any kind of skilled labor. The part easing out the prisoners was tried for a but it proved a failure, besides being ore parbarous in the extreme. The death the convict camps was excessive, and the tality and suffering were so great as to the heartlest indignation. In both Lo and Mississippi the lease system has proobjectionable that popular opinion unanimous in favor of its abolition. The themselves are indifferent, no longer car: their contracts since the laws have sho out from competing in most lines of wo. large proportion of the convicts in Loubuilding, work specially suited to them. required very little skill; but Congress has some years past forbidden any Government work to be done by convicts. The stoppage of railroad building in the South threw more victs out of employment, and for some year past there has been a surplus of this labor the market. In Louisiana the convicts are prohibited from agricultural or industrial inher few are allowed on sufferance to make tronser in the Baton Rouge factory; but this work is apparently in violation of the law. It is bitterio lenounced by the New Orleans clothing many facturers, and there is an understanding that the trousers made in Louislana shall not be sold in the State, but dumped elsewhere. This was the condition of affairs prevailing

when the State of Mississippi resolved to drop the lease system and manage its own convicts. It began the experiment on a small scale A large plantation of several thousand scree was bought and planted in cotton. The first year's crop was a success. The acreage in convict lantations was greatly increased during the past season. There are now thirteen plantations perated by the State of Mississippi, and although only a small proportion of the convicts are employed the State netted \$55,400 by its are employed the State netted \$30.400 p. its convicts last year after paying all the experies of the pentientiary. The several plantations netted from \$3.500 to \$14.000 each and a total of \$84.341, but there were various expenses to pay in the pentientiary proper where the convicts are confined, which reduced the ret proceeds to \$55.400. Some 2.800 bales of online were raised, and the State can easily raise from 10.000 to 20.000 bales if it puts all its convicts at work.

10,000 to 20,000 bales if it puts all its converts at work.
South Carolina has adopted the same pelley and is meeting with the same success. There were protests against the leasing of its converts to contractors, and as the leases expired they were not renewed, and several hundred hands were employed on large plantations working on shares with the owners. The State purchased three fine plantations of 6,000 acres, which have already been paid for out of the profits made on the cotton raised by convict labor. The plantations represent in their present condition, with agricultural implements, machinery, &c., some \$120,000, and there are supplies of cora, pork, &c., on hand of the value of \$125,000. The net profit on the year's business was \$58,000. In South Carelina, as in Mississippi, only a small proportion of the convicts have been employed. The State is so satisfied with the experiment that it will put all its prisoners at work as soon as possible tic calculates that the profit on convict labor will be sufficient to sustain the position of charities and institutions.

whatever is obtained over that price represents profit.

The experiment has been wafched in Louisiana and other Southern States, with the according to the control of following it should it prove a success. The penitentiary lease in Louisiana son runs out, and it is said that the leasees may errender it before the time fixed for its termination, as it is no longer as profitable as it was Whenever this is done it is safe to say it at Louisiana will put its convicts at work ratesing cotton, as Mississippi and South Carolina have done.

Nor will this system be confined to the State, for the parishes and counties also are adopting

Nor will this system be confined to the State, for the parishes and counties also are adopting it. The Rapides (La.) parish notice fury bought a farm last week on which to work the parish prisoners, and since then parishes and counties have similar convict farms.

As long as Mississippi alone, was engaged in raising cotton with convict labor the amount produced was so small when compared with the total crop as not to attract attention; but if all the cotton States, as well as their counties, coupley their prisoners in growing cotton, the total ploy their prisoners in growing cotton, the total

the cotton States, as well as their counties, ploy their prisoners in growing cotton, the tyield will be very large. There are from 19, to 18,000 prisoners and convicts in these Si who can easily raise from 120,000 to 150, bales, and this may play some part in fixing price, or at least the farmers may conclude it does. So far they have not objected grate the State's entering the field as a compet in cotton production, but there have been at ances of late that seem to indicate that the afraid they will suffer from this consideration of the sum of the sum of the country of the sum of the sum of the country of the sum of the sum of the country of the sum of the su is unobjectionable from a humane point of and seems to exert a beneficial and referrinfluence on the convicts. Moreover, ther field in which convict competition is a likely to be felt, for even if all the Saprisoners and convicts go to work raising they cannot hope to produce more than I per cent, of the total crop.

FREEPORT'S BOOM FOR BUNYAN, Storekeepers Asked to Close Daring s

Continuous Revival Season. FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 17, -The official board of the Freeport M. E. Church held a meeting a Saturday evening at which the following re-

"That inasmuch as special services are is begin in the M. E. church of this village nort Sunday night in which a number of illustratement on Hunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress to be delivered nightly, you are respe-requested to close your places of bush-places of social resort at 8 o'clock overy except Saturday during the continuanexcept Saturday during the continuance of services, and to come yourself and to reachly college to come, that we all may be much helped and profited. By order of the Cill Hoard, William G. Miller, Hiram E. Samuel O. Gardiner, Committee.

This resolution is said to be the direct of come of a sermin lately preached by the direct of the Cill Committee o

of life if you don't use Woodbury's Facial Soap. It is the best Soap.

